

1778 1868

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

For Vice-President,
GEN. F. P. BLAIR, of MISSOURI.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.
For State at Large—J. P. Thomas, of Richmond; J. D. Kennedy, of Kershaw.

First Congressional District—R. F. Graham, of Marion.

Second Congressional District—B. H. Rutledge, of Charleston.

Third Congressional District—A. C. Haskell, of Aiken.

Fourth Congressional District—E. C. McClure, of Chester.

COLUMBIA.

Tuesday Morning, September 8, 1868.

Eligibility of Negroes to Office.

The action of the Georgia House of Delegates, in excluding negroes from that body, on the ground that they are ineligible to official position, will doubtless occasion much excitement among the negroes of the whole South, and may exercise considerable influence upon the Presidential election. It seems to be certain, judging from the large majority in favor of the exclusion of the negroes, that many of the radicals voted for the resolution. They are generally supposed to be governed by their Northern friends, in their votes upon all questions which are calculated to affect, either favorably or unfavorably, the fortunes of the radical party; and, hence, it is a fair inference that these gentlemen of tender hearts and unbounded love for the negro have advised the vote which has thus driven Sambo from the halls of legislation in Georgia. At any rate, the deed is done, and the Northern radicals will be compelled, upon the stump, either to denounce or to attempt to justify it. The radicals have made him a voter, and it might be esteemed inconsistent for them to deny to him what would appear to be a consequential right. The Howard amendment does not confer upon the negro the right to hold office; on the contrary, it expressly, and in its very terms, admits the right of every State to deprive him even of the right of suffrage. We quote its language:

"Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced, in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

The meaning of this language is so evident that we need not point it out. It is an express admission, not only by Congress, but by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the Northern States, that each State may, if it think proper, exclude negroes from the ballot-box. And, surely, no one will contend that an amendment which thus, in terms, admits the power of a State to deprive them of the right to vote, confers upon them the right to hold office. It is possible, however, that some persons will be found to contest the soundness of the argument. Suppose, then, asks the *Richmond Examiner and Enquirer*, that we concede that that action did violate the Howard amendment—what is the remedy? There is none that we are aware of—surely, none available at the present time. That amendment is notoriously inoperative in Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia and Massachusetts, and, no doubt, in all of the so-called loyal States, in respect to some one of its provisions. It cannot be made effective, without that "appropriate legislation" by Congress to which its own language refers. Congress is not in session. It will not meet in September, unless for the purpose of promoting the success of Grant and

Coxsack. It would not dare to face this issue, even if it should meet. Indeed, we should not be surprised if the new question thus thrown before the country were to influence the radicals to decide not to have a September session. For the same reason, the Democrats may, perhaps, come out in favor of a session this month. There can be no redress for the excluded negroes. The same difficulty lies in their way that we referred to recently, in reply to a correspondent, as existing in the case of Democrats unconstitutionally excluded from Congress. The Constitution of Georgia, no doubt, makes each House of its Legislature the exclusive judge of the election, qualification and returns of its own members, so that the courts cannot take jurisdiction of the subject. A writ of mandamus would be refused by any judge who understands the limitations thus imposed upon him by the Constitution. In a word, the obstacles are so many, and of such a nature, that they cannot be overcome. Sambo must submit to his exclusion, whether that exclusion be in violation of the Howard amendment or not. The radicals ought to stand up for the eligibility of the negro to office. They have made him a voter. Let them be logical. If he is fit to be a voter, he is fit to hold office. Greeley will, doubtless, "face the music." But, as for the mass of that corrupt and detestable faction, we shall not be surprised if they come out in their speeches and writings in justification of the exclusion of the negro from all positions of trust, honor or emolument.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.—The news from Vermont, says the *Washington Express*, is exceedingly gratifying. The telegraph announces that in nearly every town the Democrats have increased their vote. The returns show an increase on their side of fifty per cent., while the Republican majority, as was stated recently, will be about 26,000. In 1864, Lincoln's majority was 29,098. The result is particularly gratifying, as but little effort was made by the Democrats to reduce the radical majority. There are no Democratic papers in the State, and it was given over by common consent to our opponents. It will not require as large a gain in other States to secure the election of Seymour and Blair by a very large majority. Still our friends must work and work to the end. Let no over-confidence induce them to relax their efforts to bring peace and prosperity once again to our distracted land.

APPROACH OF A GREAT DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL.—The anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States will be celebrated in Washington, D. C., with great distinction, on the 17th instant, by a monster mass meeting. This great meeting will take place under the auspices of the Jackson Democratic Association, and in the detail of arrangements and the character of the speakers it will be made an important movement in the campaign.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.,
September 4, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: On Wednesday, the 2d instant, there was a grand Democratic barbecue, at the Shoals, about two miles from the Pacolet Depot, on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad. Over 1,000 persons were present. A goodly number of colored persons were out, to hear the speeches, but it was evident that the leaders of the Leagues had (as they are doing everywhere in the State) labored to prevent the colored people from turning out. They do not want these people to hear the truth. There were several speeches by white speakers, in the morning. In the afternoon, James Minor and John Lee addressed the colored people present. They were both exceedingly happy in their efforts, and I think I accomplished much good. Several converts were made among the colored people. I am satisfied, if they can be got out and told the truth, that they will be all right. The meeting was a great success. All passed off quietly. The managers had forbidden any liquor to be sold on the grounds. Half of the colored men present held up their hands, when I called for those who would vote for Seymour and Blair.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES MINOR.

A grand Democratic mass meeting and barbecue comes off at Bennettsville on the 12th.

THE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
COLUMBIA, September 7, 1868.—Favorable reports were received from the Committee on Incorporations on bills to charter a ferry over Catawba River and to re-establish Kinler's Ferry.

Tinsley introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, for the encouragement of industrial enterprises and to invite capital to South Carolina.

Boseman offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to provide for the publication of the Acts and resolutions of the General Assembly in such newspapers of the State as may be deemed necessary, and also in pamphlet form. Referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

Dennis offered a resolution providing that all statutes now in force in this State in reference to the licenses of insurance companies, shall apply to all foreign companies also, and that the returns of such companies shall be made annually, instead of semi-annually, as heretofore, the fees remaining the same. Referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

The bill to organize a commission to codify the statute laws, was re-committed, it being evident that the House could not agree to its passage, as long as the name of the negro Whipper was in it as one of the commissioners. It is probable that the Senate bill in reference to this matter will be agreed on. It gives the appointment of the commissioners to the Governor.

The Blue Ridge Railroad bill was made the special order for Wednesday.

SENATE.

The resignation of J. M. Rutland, as Senator from Fairfield, was read and accepted.

The House bill to re-organize the Penitentiary was laid on the table. A substitute, giving the appointment of commissioners, will be passed.

An unsuccessful effort was made to strike from the calendar all private and other bills not absolutely necessary to be passed at this session.

The account of P. F. Frazier, for \$20.50, for draping the Senate in mourning on the occasion of the death of Thad. Stevens, was ordered to be paid.

Corbin introduced a bill to suppress insurrection or rebellion. It provides that in the event of the Governor finding it impossible to execute the laws by regular judicial procedure, by reason of any combination or insurrection, he may call out the militia, seize the telegraph lines and railroads, and all their shops, offices, &c., make them part of the military establishment and subject to military regulations; suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; and when so suspended, there shall be no power to compel the military commander, who may have a prisoner in charge, to produce him.

The bill to authorize the sale of the Columbia Canal was passed.

The bill to enable the Chatham Railroad to extend its line to Columbia was made the special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow. The bill will undoubtedly pass.

The tax bill was read another time and ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

The Senate then adjourned.

To the Democratic Voters of the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina.

UNION DISTRICT, S. C.,
September 6, 1868.

It is a matter of the highest importance to the South, and this State especially, that, in the next election for Congress, we should have, as candidates, not only the most available, but men of decided abilities, integrity and worth.

The Democratic committee to appoint candidates should nominate persons who will command the esteem and confidence of all parties. In this will consist, to a great extent, our strength in the next canvass.

We would respectfully suggest the name of General William H. Wallace, of this District, in this connection. He acted with distinguished valor and ability in the Confederate armies. His experience at the Bar, and also in the halls of legislation, eminently fit him for the position. His name, so well known in this Congressional District, will be a tower of strength to the party, and, if elected, his natural qualifications will make him a representative of influence and power at Washington.

THE DEMOCRACY OF UNION.

Samuel Laughlin, a native of South Carolina, but now a citizen of Oregon, residing in North Yamhill, Yamhill County, had a family party on the 14th of July, at which were present 111 persons, not including himself. There were seven sons, four daughters, five sons-in-law, seven daughters-in-law, thirty-one grand-sons, seven grand-sons-in-law, thirty-four grand-daughters, one grand-daughter-in-law, eight great-grand-sons and seven great-grand-daughters. These all reside in Yamhill County. Besides these, Mr. Laughlin has one daughter and seven children living in Missouri.

The Republican State Convention.

As this Convention is to meet to-day for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress and for Presidential Electors, we ask that there may be no distinction made against us on account of our color. Give us justice, white delegates, and don't deny us the same rights with yourselves. We have already given your color the two Senators in Congress, and we also elected, last April, all four of the Representatives from your race. Now we ask you to share offices of honor with us. We think we have as good and competent men among our color as Mr. Whittemore, or Mr. Hoge, or Mr. Jenks, or Mr. Epping, or Mr. Allen, or Mr. Bowen, or any other white Mr. Why, then, should these white men eat all the meat and throw us the bone? Why should not such intelligent colored men as Wilder, Nash, Hayne, Wright, Whipper, Randolph, Cain, Lomax, Wimbush, Swails, and a host of others, be just as much entitled to a seat in Congress, or to the office of Presidential Elector, as Mr. Whittemore, or Mr. Hoge, or any other Mr.? They are entitled to them, and we will be false to ourselves if we don't claim them and get them. It is high time we should kick up at being used simply for voting for these white people, when they want let us have none of the offices they want. They tell us, O! it won't do to send colored men to Congress, or to make them Presidential Electors—it will hurt the party. Now, this is all stuff. They tell us this because they want all these high places themselves. Don't let us be fooled this way any more. Let us contend for our rights, and if it hurts the party for us to have our rights, let it hurt it. When a Republican tells us it will hurt his party for our race to have a seat in Congress, we should doubt very much all the professions of friendship which this party makes to us.

It is to be hoped, then, that the colored delegates will, to-day, demand a fair and just share of the nominations to be made. As the whites have the two Senators, we ought to have the four Representatives, and at least half of the Electors; that is, three of them. None of the party can be elected without our votes, and why, then, should we not use our own votes in part for ourselves, instead of giving them all to these white aspirants? All we have to do is to stand firm, and we can then, at least, have a moderate share of the spoils. We, then, propose for Congress the following persons:

For First Congressional District—S. A. Swails.

For Second Congressional District—J. J. Wright.

For Third Congressional District—W. B. Nash.

For Fourth Congressional District—Lucius Wimbush.

And for three of the Presidential Electors: W. J. Whipper, Hutson Lomax and B. F. Randolph.

These are all highly competent persons for the places, and let us see that they, or some other competent colored persons, are nominated for them, and then rally our race to their support.

FAIR PLAY AND JUSTICE.

September 8, 1868.

COLUMBIA, S. C.,
September 7, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Your journal is opposed to us, yet I am sure you will do us justice, and will not allow any one to take advantage of any member who, through ignorance, give men a chance to plunder him. What I desire to say, is, that men are in and about this Legislature who are lending the members money and charging them from 25 to 50 per cent. profit, and, when the time comes to pay, stand like vultures at the door of the Treasurer, and take the per diem from the members, and take out the pound of flesh, and then keep the note of their victim to sell to some other ignorant member for what it will bring. There are several men engaged in this work, from men high in position down to men who ought to be in that building now going up on the other side of town.

Call the attention of the community to this fraud, and oblige
A MEMBER.

A NEGRO MURDERS A LITTLE GIRL WITH VITRIOL.—An industrious, hard-working negro woman, in Murfreesboro, has been, for some years, cursed with a lazy, whiskey-drinking husband. Tired, at last, of supporting him, she barred the door against him, last Tuesday night, and got one of her neighbor's little girls to spend the night with her. The villain stole in through a window, about 12 o'clock, and threw a vial of vitriol over the bed, commanding his wife not to cry for help, on pain of death. The latter escaped with only slight injuries, but the little girl was so horribly burned with the destructive fluid that she expired at noon, on Wednesday, in great agony. The murderer was arrested and committed to jail.

[Nashville Republican Banner, 23th.

Local Items.

We are indebted to John Agnew, Esq., for copies of New York, Richmond and Raleigh papers, ahead of the mail.

The *Southern Cultivator*, for September, has been received. It is published in Athens, Georgia, at \$2 per annum, by Wm. & W. L. Jones. The *Cultivator* contains thirty-two large-sized pages of useful agricultural matter.

Merry's Museum is an old favorite with the young folks—contains amusing stories and pleasing woodcuts. It is published in Boston, by H. B. Fuller, at \$1.50 a year for single copies, and reduced rates to clubs.

DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION AND BARBECUE AT MONTICELLO.—We have been requested to state that this affair has been postponed to the 23d instant. A grand gathering is anticipated, and distinguished speakers are expected. The public, generally, are respectfully invited to attend. Alston, on the Greenville Railroad, is the nearest point, by rail, to Monticello.

GENS. ROSENCRANZ AND LEE.—We publish, in another column, the correspondence between these Generals. The sentiments uttered by Gen. Lee are the sentiments of the whole Southern people, who are now sincerely desirous of a lasting peace and a return to the Union and the Constitution of our fathers.

We have been requested to state that visitors to the grand mass meetings, at Spartanburg and Union, on the 10th and 11th instants, will be passed over the Greenville and Spartanburg Railroads for one fare.

Senator and United States District Attorney Corbin introduced a bill in the great unlawful, yesterday, "to suppress insurrection and rebellion." It empowers the Governor, whenever in his judgment it may be necessary, to call out the militia, seize and control all railroad and telegraph lines, and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. A good thing for the melish, as they are to receive rations, clothing, pay, etc.

We are informed, by gentlemen who have just returned from the North, that there is a party of about twenty gentlemen, from Washington County, Maryland, who are on a tour of inspection through the Southern States, with a view of examining and purchasing lands. They are under the lead of Colonel Dechert, of the Hagerstown *Mail*. The party are, at present, we believe, in Lancaster District. At a meeting of the Board of Trade, last night, a resolution was adopted inviting these gentlemen to visit this city, and they will, doubtless, be in Columbia the latter part of the week.

At a meeting of the Columbia Board of Trade, held last night, we learn that the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the construction of the Chatham Railroad, proposed to be built from this place to Raleigh, is of great importance to Columbia and the State at large, and every effort should be made to secure a charter for the same.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about half-past 7, a fire broke out in the grocery store of Mr. P. Cantwell, on Plain street, which, together with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The flames communicated to the adjoining building on the East, occupied as a jewelry store by Mr. J. Wehrhan; which was partially burnt. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is thought to have been accidental. Unfortunately, the rope attached to the city bell broke, and the alarm was not generally heard; there was no wind, however, or the loss would have been very heavy, as there are eight or nine wooden buildings in a row. The loss from fire, water and removal of goods, is about as follows: P. Cantwell, store and stock, \$6,000; insured for \$3,200. Dr. E. E. Jackson, drugs, \$800; insured, G. Goodman, clothing, \$500. J. Wehrhan, jewelry, \$200. Mr. Cantwell is not discouraged, but yesterday commenced removing the rubbish, preparatory to re-building, and will, in a few weeks, be prepared to supply his customers with a fresh assortment of goods.

The *Southern Presbyterian Review*, for July, has just been issued. The table of contents will prove attractive to religious readers.

We cannot but take pleasure in giving the Federal Government, or its officials, credit for their considerate conduct towards the Confederate dead buried at Elmira, N. Y., as set forth in the following extract of a letter published in the *Richmond Dispatch*. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Would that the radicals could learn this lesson:

"I went to Elmira, last Sunday, and strolled over the burying-ground where 2,900 poor Confederates are at rest. The grounds are orderly and neat; each grave has a head-stone, on which are recorded the name, company, regiment and State of the deceased, and also a register number, which tallies with like number in the register book, where full particulars of each one are recorded. Most of the deaths are in 1864 and 1865; many from North Carolina, the Fourteenth, and Cobb's Legion.

"I noticed new head-stones were being put up where there were signs of rotten ones, and the whole showed fully as much care as the United States Government takes with their own dead."

THE EDGEFIELD BARBECUE.—The Edgefield barbecue, on Wednesday last, was a very grand affair; some 1,500 to 2,000 people being present. The meeting was presided over by Gov. Bonham, and Messrs. J. T. Bacon and R. C. Bryant elected Secretaries. Speeches were made by Gen. Toombs, Judge Aldrich, Gen. Haskell, Gen. Geary and G. D. Tillman, Esq. The barbecue was a beautiful feast, and at night a grand ball was held, at which the beauty and fashion of Edgefield was present.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The post office open during the week from 8½ a. m. to 7 p. m. On Sundays, from 4 to 5 p. m.

The Charleston and Western mails are open for delivery at 5 p. m., and close at 8½ p. m. Charleston night mail open 8½ a. m., close 4½ p. m.

Northern—Open for delivery at 8½ a. m., closes at 2:45 p. m.

Greenville—Open for delivery 5 p. m., closes at 8½ p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Special attention is called to the following advertisements, published for the first time this morning:

R. & W. C. Swaffield—Clothing.
Wm. McGuinnis—Assignee's Sale.
Central Democratic Club.
A. W. Wehrhan—Thanks.
E. H. Butler & Co.—To Teachers.
E. E. Jackson—Re-opening, &c.
Wm. Gurney—Factor.
Graesser & Senn—On Consignment.
C. H. Baldwin & Co.—Bacon.

AN EAGLE KILLS A CHILD.—A Tippecanoe County (Miss.) school teacher writes to the *Winona Democrat* as follows:

A sad casualty occurred at my school a few days ago. The eagles have been very troublesome in the neighborhood for some time past, carrying off pigs, lambs, &c. No one thought they would attempt to prey upon children; but on Thursday, at recess, the little boys were out some distance from the house, playing marbles, when their sport was disturbed by a large eagle swooping down and picking up little Jennie Kenney, a boy of eight years, and flying away with him. The children cried out, and when I got out of the house the eagle was so high that I could just hear the child screaming. The alarm was given, and from screaming and shouting in the air, &c., the eagle was induced to drop his victim, but his talons had been buried in him so deeply, and the fall was so great that he was killed, or either would have been fatal.

MEXICO.—Advices from Mazatlan give the particulars of the assassination of Gen. Patoni, at Durango, by staff officers of Gen. Canto. The latter was in command of the garrison, and sent orders directing Gen. Patoni to report to him, which not being complied with instantaneously, the General was shot dead by some of Gen. Canto's staff officers. Gen. Corona immediately ordered the arrest of all parties implicated in the assassination, including Gen. Canto, but it was feared that he would pronounce against the General Government rather than submit to arrest. The country was considerably excited over reports of filibustering expeditions preparing in Cuba and New Orleans to invade Mexico. Santa Anna, Lasorda and Marquez are said to contemplate the overthrow of the Juarez Government, and are looked upon as dangerous.

A minister at Troy recently announced to a congregation that Rev. Mr. Mann has accepted an invitation to become their minister, and then gave as his text, "What is man, that thou art mindful of him?" which slightly affected the gravity of his hearers.